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SIX NUREMBERG CRIMINALS TO LODGE APPEALS

PROSECUTORS ARE DISAPPOINTED BY ACQUITTALS

SOVIET STATEMENT ON DISSENTING JUDGMENT

Nuremberg, Oct. 1.—Ribbentrop, Sauckel and Seyss-Inquart, who were sentenced to death at the War Crimes Trial here, are to appeal for clemency, while Keitel, former chief of the High Command, will appeal for death by shooting instead of hanging, according to the United States News Service in Germany to-night. Hess's counsel will ask that his client's sentence of life imprisonment be quashed, and Doenitz will also appeal against his prison term of ten years. The executions will be carried out in Nuremberg on October 16.

News of the dissenting judgment at the Nuremberg trial, declared by the Soviet member of the Tribunal, Maj Gen P. T. Nikitchenko, caused minor diplomatic sensations in London.

Although the possibility of a dissenting judgment is provided for by the Tribunal's charter of constitution, which states that decisions be taken by a majority vote with a casting vote for the President, the remarkable smoothness of Big Four cooperation at Nuremberg had not prepared public opinion for any ultimate lack of agreement.

There is no essential reason why the expression of a minority vote by the Soviet Judge, condemning the acquittal of Schacht, von Papen and Fritzsche and of the German Cabinet, General Staff and High Command, should have diplomatic repercussions.

But observers here to-night were reflecting that to-day the new international disagreement fails to exercise an influence on foreign policy.

Consequently there is some speculation as to whether the Soviet dissent from the verdict will reinforce the view held in Moscow that the de-Nazification is not sufficiently drastic in the Western zones.

In a statement issued to-night the Soviet Judge described Schacht as a "swindler," who should have been convicted because he "consciously and deliberately supported the Nazi Party and actively aided in the seizure of power in Germany by the Fascists."

On von Papen, the second acquitted Nazi, the statement said that he had been proven guilty of helping the Nazis to come to power and had used his connections to solidify and strengthen Hitlerism and a terroristic regime in Germany.

"Von Papen faithfully served Hitler up to the very end, aiding Nazi plans of aggression with his ability and diplomatic skills," said the statement.

Bears Responsibility

The Soviet General added: "It therefore follows that von Papen bears considerable responsibility for the crimes of the Hitlerite regime."

The statement added: "It is not possible to ignore von Papen's role as German Ambassador in Turkey. In connection with the 1934 putsch, von Papen was accused of having helped to withhold the bloody murder secret from public opinion."

Regarding Fritzsche, the third acquitted Nazi, the Soviet Judge said the verdict "contradicts both the evidence submitted and the actual state of affairs." "In Germany Hitler propaganda was invariably the factor in preparing and conducting acts of aggression and in training the German population to accept obediently criminal enterprises of Fascism. It is impossible to suppose that the supreme ruler of the Reich could appoint to the post of Director of Propaganda

Policy Problems Which Arise From Tribunal Findings

(By Robert Lloyd)

London, Oct. 1.—The aftermath of the Nuremberg trial has faced the Allied authorities with the need for a number of policy decisions concerning the fate of tens of thousands of Nazis provisionally detained for security reasons.

It had been expected that the Nuremberg verdict on the "criminal organisations" would create the legal basis for a permanent solution in all cases, whether the detained men are military leaders, SS men, high officials of the Nazi Government or Nazi Party activists.

In fact, it has done so in many of these cases, but not in all of them. The acquittals of both individuals and organisations in particular may force the Allies to consider whether men can be free of criminal responsibility and yet so deeply politically implicated in the activities of the Nazi regime that it would be unsafe to let him loose upon Germany.

Under the Nuremberg verdict a man will be considered a member of a criminal organisation if he: 1. belonged to the Nazi corps of political leaders in a position of command, to the Gestapo or SD (Security Service)

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Attempt To Seize Judgment Copies Fails

Nuremberg, Oct. 1 (UP).—The translators of the War Crimes Tribunal revealed to-day an attempt by unidentified persons to seize copies of the Nuremberg judgment last Sunday.

An Army Chaplain, Captain Joachim von Jastrow, who had direct charge of the final translation, said an automobile was followed to Zimrod from the courthouse on Sunday and an attempt was made later the same day to halt it when it returned to the courthouse with important trial documents. Von Jastrow said the car was definitely being followed and they threw a "road block" in an attempt to stop the car. However, the vehicle was not stopped and the would-be assistants escaped unidentified.

Greek Demand For Frontier Adjustment Defeated

Paris, Oct. 1.—Greece's demand for a strategic adjustment of the Greco-Bulgarian frontier was defeated at the Paris Conference to-day. Her amendment before the Bulgarian Political and Territorial Committee was lost by eight votes to two, with three abstentions. The abstentions were Great Britain, India and New Zealand.

When the debate opened, Greece was bluntly accused by Russia of waging a military campaign against her own people and was told that she need fear no danger from a new and democratic Bulgaria.

The Greek representative said that his country considered her security was of paramount importance. The Russian representative retorted that the Greek Government should not create new difficulties for itself by creating difficulties for its neighbours.

Mr Jefferson, United States, said that the United States had grave doubts regarding the development of democracy in Bulgaria, and added that their evidence was to the contrary.

Mr J. A. Marjoribanks, Great Britain, said Britain felt very strongly that as Greece made a very glib contribution to the war, she was above any country entitled to full security on her frontiers.

Decks have now been cleared for a full dress debate on the most controversial issue still unsettled, namely Trieste.

The committee, whose debate will be limited to a day and a half, has before it the final report of its sub-committee, which after 15 meetings has failed to reconcile the differing views on the future international status of the proposed free territory held by Britain, the United States and France on the one hand and Russia and Yugo-Slavia on the other.

The Yugo-Slav delegate to-night refused to accept the ruling of the chairman, Sir Joseph Bore (India) when the latter, at a meeting of the Balkan Economic Committee, used the special speed-up powers granted him by the Plenary Session to close the debate on the Greek amendment.

The Yugo-Slav representative continued to shout: "The honour of my country is at stake" after the chairman had announced a vote would be taken. Finally, the chairman allowed the Yugo-Slav delegate's speech to be translated.

The amendment, designed to prevent international financial participation in the International Financial Commission on Greece since 1897, was adopted by 13 votes to seven. Russia opposed it on the ground that it "recognised in the peace treaty the existence of an out-of-date commission, which has nothing to do with the business before the committee."

CORDELL HULL HAS SLIGHT STROKE

Washington, Oct. 1.—The former Secretary of State, Mr Cordell Hull, had a slight stroke last night. His condition to-day is "satisfactory." Mr Hull entered the naval hospital at Bethesda, Maryland, for observation and a rest, and the announcement was made by the Navy on the eve of his 75th birthday.

Stepinac Charges Yugo-Slavs With Killing Priests

Zagreb, Oct. 1 (UP).—Flushed and angry, Archbishop Stepinac this afternoon told the court he in no way considered himself guilty of any of the charges and maintained that Yugo-Slavs had killed many priests who were innocent of any crime.

Stepinac, the court President and the public prosecutor were engaged in the most serious exchange of the trial so far with the Archbishop facing a barrage of questions from both sides which were fired so rapidly that he was constantly interrupted while trying to answer.

Stepinac told the court: "When there is peace, when it is possible to publish documents and when each can say his own words without fear then there will be no one who will say a word against my Archbishopship."

He told the President that he would give an account when conditions in the country were settled, and the prosecutor immediately attacked him and declared: "I consider conditions here settled when we can bring you before the people's national court."

The court produced a pastoral letter issued by Stepinac in March, 1945, charging persecution of the Church and priests and protesting against the systematic killing and torturing of guiltless Croatian Catholic priests and faithful.

During extensive questioning on this letter, Stepinac steadfastly reiterated his belief in those statements. He said he still considered numbers of priests improperly punished and when asked to give details refused.

The court also introduced the text of an address delivered in July, 1944, in which Stepinac said Croatia was passing through hard times and "maybe worse which are to come," which the court held worked against the partisans.

The court tried to obtain a statement that Stepinac did oppose the partisans before they reached Zagreb and was asked what objections he had against the regime held by the established before Croatia was liberated.

Stepinac said he objected to the fact that no religious instruction was permitted in the schools and against the civil registration for marriage but would not discuss those subjects further.

When asked "Do you think that the Allies who liberated Yugo-Slavia did a good job," Stepinac said: "We will bring our position when it is possible to publish documents."

The court asked him to name from what source and by whom the Church was persecuted but Stepinac refused to answer. The prosecutor then said: "If you read all the decisions and the partisan press you will never find anything about the Church as the Church or faith as faith but only against individuals who are criminals. That is the aim of the present trial."

In Different Light Stepinac: When our documents are produced it will appear in a different light.

The prosecutor: Why don't you publish them now when the foreign press, foreign diplomats and the Papal Nuncio are here? Where do you have a better place to present the documents for objective truth, than here?

Stepinac did not reply or again refer to the documents, except for a repetition of the statement that he would hold his speech in his own defence.

"You can bring a thousand proofs but you will never be able to prove a single crime," he said. He admitted putting Unash records and gold in his palace and giving receipts for the delivery of boxes to Unash officials, but he pointed out he declared the material when asked to by officials.

"Why should I have taken them. If you consider that guilt, all right, judge it according to your ideas. I don't in any way consider myself guilty," he stated.

New Record Set For Non-Stop Long-Distance Flying By U.S.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1 (UP).—The Navy twin-engine bomber Truculent Turtle landed here at 12:27 p.m. after a flight of 11,236 miles in over 55 hours to establish a new world's record for long-distance, non-stop flying.

Rear-Admiral Ewen, Commanding officer of the Naval Reserve, who flew here to greet the flier, said: "The flight was made for the purpose of establishing the range of the plane."

The crew was in good condition and immediately conferred with Navy officials, then prepared to fly to Washington. A cheering crowd greeted the four pilots, who shared flying duties on the flight of over two days.

Navy quarters said the distance actually flown was 11,822 miles, but the official distance for the flight between Perth and Columbus was 11,236 miles.

The pilots said the weather was good, except for cumulus clouds over the Coral Sea and the Solomon and the roughness of the New Guinea and Bougainville area. They expressed the opinion that the Turtle had enough gasoline to continue to Washington, but "our meters aren't too accurate and besides, we were ordered to land here."

British Soldier Injured In Trieste Rioting

Trieste, Oct. 1.—A British soldier was injured when a struggle broke out in a demonstration of about 3,000 Italians and Slavs, mainly shipyard workers here, who protested to-day against the Paris Conference decision awarding Monfalcone area to Italy.

Twenty British soldiers and 50 Venetian Giulia policemen broke up the demonstration. Demonstrators hurled stones at the troops and at the police, who used their truncheons.

Some shots were fired from the hill above Monfalcone. British troops scaled the hill and arrested two men.—Reuter.

Communists Arrested Trieste, Oct. 1 (UP).—Seven Italian Communists were under arrest to-day, charged with being the ringleaders of 25 persons who ambushed and stored ten American soldiers in the San Giovanni section of Trieste on Sunday night.

Two of the soldiers were sent to hospital, one with a head injury which required five stitches and another with his teeth knocked out. Several other soldiers were bruised.

RAF Plans For SE Asia To Cost £20,000,000

Singapore, Oct. 1.—The long-term plans of the Royal Air Force for South-east Asia airfields will cost in the neighbourhood of £20,000,000, according to Air Marshal Sir Leslie Hollingshurst, Director of Supply and Organisation and former Commander of Base Force in South-east Asia.

He is completing a survey trip, accompanied by Sir James Barnes, deputy Under-Secretary for Air. The trip took them to Japan. The principal project now being discussed with the civilian authorities concerned is modernisation of Changi airfield, Singapore.

A new 3,000-yard runway alone will cost £2,000,000 and the final expenditure on the combined military and civil airport may total £8,000,000.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS DRIVE ON KALGAN: REDS OPEN BIG OFFENSIVE IN HOPEI

Nanking, Oct. 1 (UP).—Despite the warning by General Chou En-lai, the Government drive against Kalgan was pushed without let-up and latest field dispatches said Nationalist troops from Shansi have captured the railway-highway centre of Chahar, 30 miles south-west of Kalgan.

The Hsin Min Pao said General Sun Lien-chung ordered his 11th War Zone forces to capture Kalgan by way of the highway and this is the nearest point reached by the Government forces in the three-prong drive.

It is now expected the Government forces from Hwanan will push on for 10 miles to reach the Peiping-Suiyuan line and then continue the drive on Kalgan along the railway.

The Reds are reported to have completed the evacuation of war materials from Kalgan to Yuhien, 60 miles south, and are launching flank attacks to check the Government advance.

Chinese reports indicated that the Government air force was most active with Peiping as the main base. The reports said the planes are taking off and landing at close intervals throughout the day and night.

Meanwhile, semi-official reports said the Communists have launched a furious offensive against the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway along an 85-mile front stretching from Chohsien, 37 miles south-west of Peiping, to Tingshien.

Nine Red regiments are employed in the drive which is obviously intended as a diversionary strike against the Government offensive on Kalgan. Practically all the stations between Chohsien and Tingshien are under Red attack simultaneously.

The Reds are also attacking Government positions in the vicinity of Jungcheng, 20 miles north-east of Peiping.

All rail traffic between Shih-chiangchung and Peiping have been cut off and telecommunication lines between Peiping, capital of Hopei, and Peiping are also suspended.

The Central News reported that several thousand Communists are massed at Miyun, 25 miles south-west of Hupeikow, the Great Wall Pass, apparently in an effort to disrupt the Peiping-Chengteh railway.

Attack On Hualai

Nanking, Sept. 30 (UP).—Authoritative military sources said to-day that the Government campaign in Kalgan has increased in tempo with the Nationalist troops now smashing the gates of Hualai, 50 miles south-east of Kalgan.

The Nationalists from Jehol, meanwhile, have stormed the suburbs of Kuyuan, 50 miles north-east of Kalgan, and another column is advancing on Tolun, a trade centre 120 miles north-east of Kalgan.

Gen Fu Tso-yi's force in the north-west is said to be swarming across the Chahar-Suiyuan frontier and is reported to have reached the suburbs of Nanhokan which is 40 miles north-west of Kalgan.

Communist Drive

Peiping, Sept. 30.—The Communist troops in Hopei late last night commenced simultaneous attacks against 14 cities and towns along the 80-mile stretch of the Peiping-Hankow Railway's northern section between Chohsien and Tingshien, 30 and 110 miles respectively south of Peiping.

The Communists are employing nine regiments in their attacks and have captured Sunling, Tachao and Wantu, three railway towns all within 25 miles south-west of Peiping, capital of Hopei.

Apart from Yungcheng, 25 miles north-east of Peiping, where fierce fighting was still raging this morning, the Communist attack on the remaining towns along the 80-mile stretch of the railway has quietened down.

The southward bound train still operates between Peiping and Chohsien.—Central News.

HEATH NOT TO APPEAL

London, Oct. 1.—Neville George Cleveley Heath, former pilot who was sentenced to death last week for the murder of Mrs Margery Gardner, will not appeal, his solicitor announced to-night.

"Heath has decided to leave it to the board of doctors which the Home Secretary is obliged to call when a defence of insanity is raised," the solicitor added.—Reuter.

Tribal Threat To March On Teheran

Toheran, Oct. 1.—New fighting was reported to-day from Kermanshah, in south-western Persia where southern tribesmen have concluded a pact to induce the central Government to grant the south Persian provinces the same privileges as Azerbaijan the northern province.

Tribesmen disarmed gendarmes and threatened to "march on Teheran."

In Teheran, all Bakhtiari leaders arrested recently as Isfahan have been released from prison and are under house arrest.

Informed quarters here report that the Persian Cabinet last night agreed to accept the demands of the rebel Quashqali tribes—which include the formation of a provincial council for Fars province in south Persia and the inclusion of two Quashqali tribesmen in the Persian Cabinet—except the nomination of a Quashqali chief of the Gendarmerie for Fars.

Members of the Left Wing Tudeh party have announced demonstrations throughout Persia to-morrow to mark the party's fifth anniversary.—Reuter.

Armed Bandits Attack Greek Police Station

Athens, Oct. 1 (UP).—A hundred men, armed with heavy German machine guns and a mortar, killed four gendarmes and wounded three others to-day in a daylight attack on the police station at Kotronia near Souflion, Western Thrace. The remaining three of the ten gendarmes in the station escaped unhurt.

Bandits Blow Up Railway

Athens, Oct. 1 (UP).—The Greek Prime Minister, Dr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, to-day rejected the proposals of Liberal leader Themisocles Sophoulis for Liberal inclusion in the new Government, thus ending the chance to set up a new government including the major opposition parties.

Bandit activity, which slackened after the King's return, took an upward surge to-day as the Government indicated its intention to continue the iron policy. Bandits blew up the Larissa-Salonika Railway in three places five miles north of Larissa.

AUSTRIAN RACING BOAT FIRED ON

Linz, Oct. 1 (UP).—Eyewitnesses said to-day that an Austrian racing boat on the Danube was fired upon by guns from the Russian-occupied zone last Sunday and five Austrians were seriously wounded. The wounded included Alfons Dornier, Gold Medal winner in the 1936 Olympics.

THE POST-WAR PORT OF LONDON

(By L. B. Armstrong)

THE Port of London, battered by German bombs between 1939 and 1945 while it harboured the drab grey ships of war, is rapidly once more becoming the bustling scene of peace-time commerce. Some of the activities involved in the transition from war to peace are described in this article.

The Port of London bears many scars which are witness to the ordeal of the six years of war between 1939 and 1945. They can be seen along its banks, at its docks, throughout its industries, and in the lined faces of many of its workers. But now that the grim battle for existence is over, the Port of London is preparing for another struggle—the fight for the restoration of Britain's overseas trade.

The most cheerful and encouraging sign on the river Thames and in the docks is the increasing number of familiar ships returning to this "the multi-shipping street of the nations." The berths monopolised for so long by Liberty ships with utility curves and transatlantic names, ships of war and transports, are now filling up with the London ships which, for so long have been diverted to other ports and services by the grim disaster of Allied needs. A recent approach to the British shipowners who regularly used the Port of London before the 1939-1945 war, revealed that without exception they intend to return their vessels to London as and when circumstances permit. Increasing numbers of these ships are heading into the river, gradually shedding their weapons and their grey war paint, and emerging from the reeling yards in the normal cheerful hull and funnel colours of peaceful traders.

ARRIERS OF GROOMING

The repair yards on the Thames are literally humming in their efforts to undertake the arriars of grooming and maintenance which it was impossible to carry out under the duress of war. Happiest augury of all is the occasional sight of a vessel of post-war construction. Months ago, London is "at home" to an increasing amount of ocean-going tonnage, each ship a salesman in the drive to fill the empty larders of the world.

So much for the visitors. What of the furnishings in this caravan of world trade, the berths, equipment and cargo accommodation without which the arriars might just as well remain at anchor? All the world knows that the Port of London endured the longest concentrated bombardment inflicted upon Great Britain. But although the attack was big, the target was bigger; despite heavy damage, the Port was never in danger of collapse. Its major contribution to D-Day and to the continued supply of the Allied Armies in their plans had decided that the Thames could be discounted.

Damage to quayside was comparatively small; out of a total of 44 miles (71 kilometres) of quay at the docks, less than 1,500 yards (1,371 metres) were affected. But covered cargo storage accommodation was much more unfortunate. Practically every warehouse and shed in the Port suffered some degree of damage, and the end of the war found the Port short of a substantial part of its normal facilities for storing cargo.

FIRST PRIORITY

A port without ample storage accommodation is even less practical than a house without cupboards, and the problem was treated as the first priority in the Port of London immediately the European war came to an end in May, 1945. In May, 1945, despite the shortage of labour and materials, a programme of repairing the severely damaged buildings is nearing completion. One of the silver beams illuminating the dark clouds of war is the stimulus which is afforded to science, by which inventions are subsequently available for peaceful aims when the struggle is over. Prefabrication brought to perfection in the interests of disorder has been made full use of in re-

housing London's homeless cargo, and seventy temporary shed units under construction will shortly add 500,000 square feet to storage and transit facilities. Storage of suitable cargo in cleared sites under prefabricated steel housing is another short-term expedient being adopted. To all this must be added the magnificent cargo accommodation completed at the Royal Victoria Dock during the war; this provides storage space of 750,000 square feet and transit space of about 375,000 square feet.

Another problem to be overcome was the serious shortage of the Port's mechanical appliances; cranes, conveyors and other cargo handling and warehousing equipment. This deficiency was caused partly by enemy action and partly by the transfer of appliances to the fighting services and to other ports less vulnerable to attack than London.

Electric Cranes

The shortage of port installations is being met by fifty 3-ton (3 tonnes) electric quay cranes, most of them in course of erection, and thirty-one mobile cranes, most of which have been delivered. A large fleet of runabout electric trucks has been ordered and reinforcements in the form of locomotives for the hard-pressed dock railway system have been obtained. New electric refrigerating and other types of mechanical plant have been installed, which could be many other instances which could be cited of peace-time dock activity.

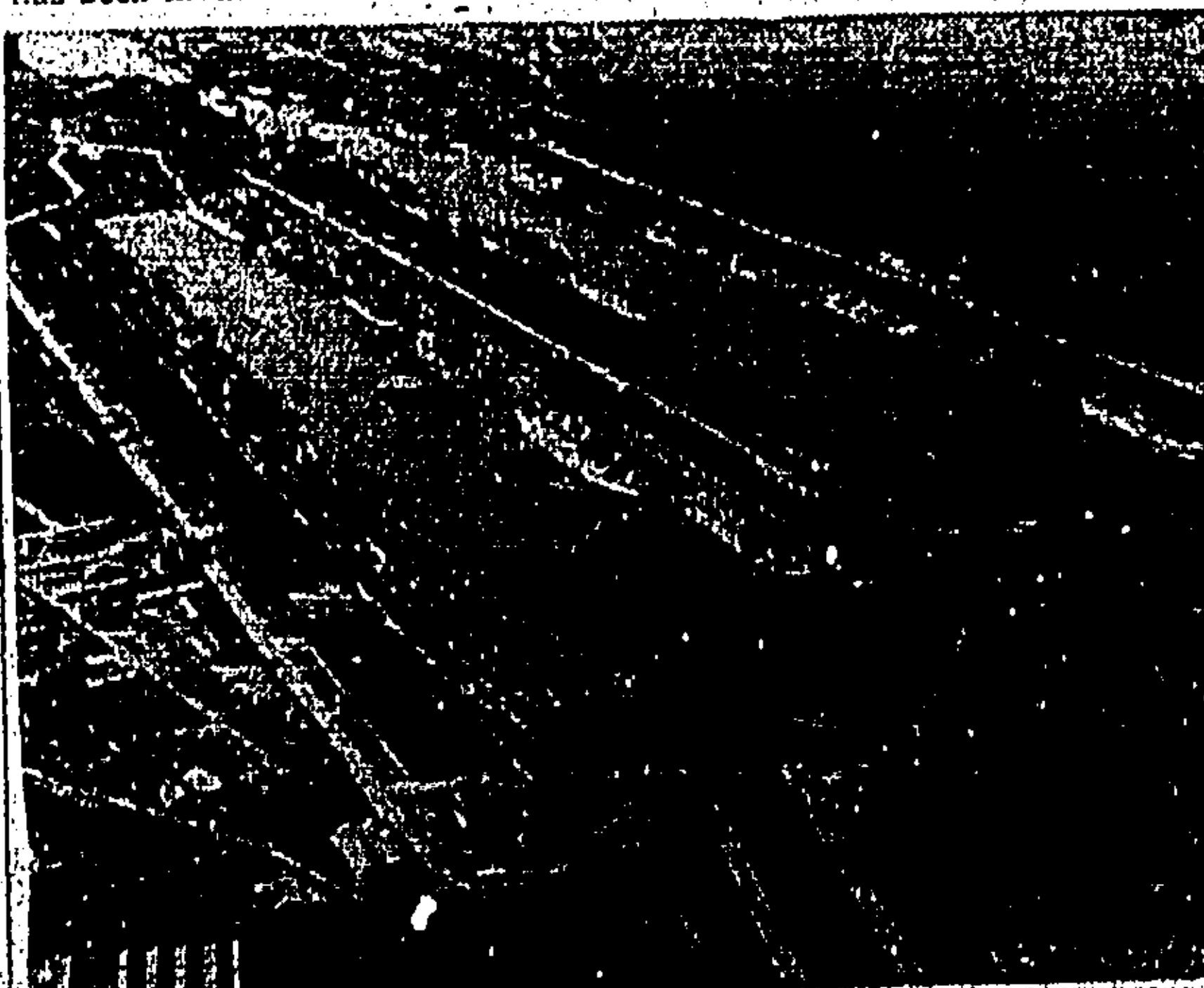
The final and possibly the most important factor in this brief description of London's bid for world prosperity is the port workers in common with the rest of Europe he is dazed and suffering from a natural reaction after active participation in the most fantastic and ruthless war ever fought. He grumbles sometimes, as all the world grumbles, meagre rations and the drabness of the post-war world are not stimulating to a man engaged on hard manual labour. But there is a reserve of spirit and effort in the London tideway worker which should not be under-rated. Given a lead and a clearly-visioned ideal, he will move mountains. Dunkirk, the defence of the Port and preparations for D-Day owed almost as much to the worker of London's port as to the fighting services engaged on active operations. His native philosophy and inimitable Cockney wit have many times saved him, and it would be a great mistake to undervalue his contribution to the recovery of Britain's world trade.

If I have painted a grim picture of a port, light-lipped and frowning, it is yet a picture full of hope. For some hundreds of years the Thames and its port have been a dynamo supplying power to the markets and productive efforts of all nations. During the present transitional period expert engineers are overhauling and tuning up the machine, ready to pulse a current of energy and service through the cable of maritime trade linking the peoples of the world.

JAP ELECTRIC STRIKE

Tokyo, Oct. 1 (UP).—The Workers' Union of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, the largest manufacturers in Japan of electric machinery, appliances and radio supplies, with 80,000 workers in central, northern and western Japan, struck to-day when negotiations collapsed for the recognition of collective bargaining rights.

The Union demanded that the company agree not to dismiss workers and also suggested opening a conference for the revival of normal production.



This picture shows an aerial view of a section of the Port of London. There are thirty-two ships at the docks, of which thirteen are loading cargo, eleven unloading cargo, and ten are being repaired. Under periodic repair are: two floating cranes, two floating cranes, and two floating cranes.

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By B. C. Dunthorne)

One of the most interesting men I have met for a long time was an American, Mr. Howard McClain of Lima, Ohio who was visiting Yorkshire this week for the purpose of buying sheep dogs to take back to America for breeding purposes.

In a chat I had with Mr. McClain he told me he considered Yorkshire sheepdogs the best in the world. He was at Longshaw Tails near Sheffield, and wanted a dog and several bitches to take to his farm. He wanted to breed dogs which he could train to work on American farms, and relieve the American farmer of much of the work of fetching up cattle and stock. But he must have dogs trained to work on their own initiative, and he was certain the Yorkshire sheep dog could do this. He found, however, that the owners were somewhat reluctant to part, even for high prices.

He was surprised the Yorkshire dog owner did not make more of his dogs by breeding from them and exporting them, for in his view they were a valuable form of export similar to sheep and bulls which the Old Country is famous for. Still Mr. McClain hoped that these hard-headed men of the moors will be persuaded to "trade" some of their dogs for good dollars, before he returns to Ohio.

Rural Craft Products

However, while there is reluctance to send the dogs away from the moors there are other rural Yorkshiremen not so shy. They are craftsmen whose goods are being sent to Australia and New Zealand. Their products are among representative articles of rural crafts of England being sent by the British Council. They include a patchwork quilt made by Studley Women's Institute, an article which clearly demonstrates that patchwork, which is again finding favour with womenfolk, is not a lost art in the remote parts of Yorkshire. There are shepherds' crooks, with a particularly fine one from E. A. Minoff of Sherburn, and another piece from near Malton is a swan necked hoe made by G. & W. Harding of West Linton, who have also sent a turnip hoe. Examples of basket work have been sent by G. A. Jewitt of Riccall and S. Taylor of Ullensall, near Tadcaster. From these old-world places with attractive names came other things, besoms from H. Holliday of Staple near Pickering, and Mrs. C. Thompson of Eskrick is sending three fishermen's jerseys as worn by the men who fish Yorkshire's inshore waters. Horses are represented by a variety of cart horse equipment which is being sent by A. Coupland of Elvington, A. Cooper of Helyerthorpe and W. E. Naylor, of Driffield, and there are small tools from R. S. Webster of Burton Fleming.

Loss of Time Pay

There has been much talk about athletes being paid for loss of time in local Government circles. Darlington Rural Council is the latest to discuss the matter. It is in favour of councillors being paid for loss of time at work, but does not favour the payment of travelling expenses or subsistence allowances.

Billy Thompson the Thurnscoe boxer, has been training in London for his forthcoming fight with Stan Hawthorne at Liverpool, which he hopes will lead him to a fight for the lightweight championship of the United Kingdom. Part of his training has been with the Arsenal team at Highbury, a privilege extended to few outsiders, and he has thoroughly enjoyed himself with them.

Phillip Mickman, a 16-year-old Osselt Schoolboy, accomplished the Castle Foot swim while on holiday at Scarborough. This creditable feat, from the North side to the South side, was accomplished in 54 minutes 29.3 seconds, which is not bad time at all, considering the difficulties of the swim.

The North Riding is getting concerned about the lack of policemen in its area. It is only 80 per cent of its normal strength, because of the lack of cut from the amount it has been cut from the amount it was anticipated would be spent on the force this year. It has been decided that the Home Secretary should be asked to increase the amount allocated.

Plans to carry electricity to more villages in Yorkshire are announced by Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire, Ltd. Among the places which they want to give supplies are: Appleton, Barden, Burnall, Calton, Cracoe, Easton, Flaby-with-Winterburn, Harlington, Hebden, Hettton, Rylstone, and Thorpe, all in the Skipton area.

All the staff and miners in Wombell Main Colliery took the day off on Wombell Feast Monday, September 23. Because they gave up August Bank Holiday to help in the coal production drive, they went to Bridlington, and the cost was subsidised out of profits from the mack-bar at the pithead baths. The result was each person going on the trip had to pay only about 2s. 6d.

NICE PERFUME THEFT

Nice, Oct. 1 (UP).—The police announced to-day that five concrete containers of jasmine perfume, worth more than \$1,500,000, were stolen last night from the Laborina plant in Vallauris near here.



This picture shows part of the Port of London, with barges in the foreground and ships at their berths beside warehouses in the background.

Nothing Positive Achieved In Palestine Talks

London, Oct. 1.—Nothing positive was achieved when the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. George Hall, received representatives of the Jewish Agency here to-day in a last-minute attempt to find the terms on which the Agency would agree to attend the Palestine Conference.

A communique to-night said that there was a preliminary exchange of views and the meeting was adjourned so that both sides might give further consideration to the opinions expressed.

The Jewish delegate was led by the Agency's President, Dr. Weizmann, and included Dr. Goldmann and all other members of the Executive now in London. The next Jewish move is likely to be departures for Paris of Mr. Eliezer Kaplan and Rabbi J. F. Friedman, two members of the Executive, who flew yesterday from Palestine to confer with the Executive's chairman, Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

The Arab-British Committee of the Palestine Conference concluded its work to-day by approving its draft report on the implications of the Arab plan to make Palestine an independent Arab state. The report will go to the plenary session, which may be called to-morrow.

A Reuters report from Jerusalem said that the Jewish Agency spokesman stated there was not the slightest chance of Jews considering the Arab plan which, he said, was "simply to secure absolute Arab rule in Palestine for all time." He added: "It may be a dream for Arabs, but it would be a nightmare for Jews."—Reuters.

Terrorism Flares Up

Jerusalem, Oct. 1 (UP).—The district military commander on Petah Tiqa, 15 miles north-east of Tel Aviv, and the surrounding 10 Jewish settlements where troops and police are operating.

Several persons have been arrested in extensive searches of several Jewish colonies.

A one-storey house in Rehovot, 25 miles south-east of Tel Aviv, was blown up by a bomb, by the Stern Gang as reprisal against the owner.

Eisenhower Moves Into His New Scottish Home

Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, Oct. 1 (UP).—Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower fulfilled the dream of every schoolboy to-day—he moved into an ancient castle complete with massive rock walls, battlements and bloody tradition.

The Scottish nation, as a gesture of gratitude for Gen Eisenhower's contribution to victory, presented him with living apartments among the high towers overlooking the Firth of Clyde.

The General swept up in a borrowed Rolls-Royce, took one look at the grim castle perched on a 200-foot sheer cliff, and muttered, "Oh, Boy!"

Seventy-two-year-old Lord Alisa—a descendant of the Kennedy clan which has roistered and died at Culzean (pronounced Cullane), "The Cove of Birds," for a thousand years—erected his guest.

Gen Eisenhower was keenly interested in the Castle. He got down on hands and knees to examine the 17th Century bronze mortar that once protected the Kennedys from neighbouring clans, he gazed over the wall at six smugglers' caves below and listened wide-eyed while Lady Alisa described how the Kennedys once poured boiling oil over the walls during an attack.

As the party crossed the threshold—on which was barely visible the Gaelic inscription, "Three thousand welcomes"—the Generals eye alighted upon a collection of Scottish dirks. As the great doors closed the scene for watching reporters, he was testing the edge of one of the dirks with his thumb.

Gen Eisenhower came to Culzean from the aerodrome to which he flew upon completion of his tour of American military establishments in Germany. At a press conference, he reiterated his belief that no one wanted war at this time and warned against defeatism. "The worst thing any man can do is to say there is no chance for peace," he stated.

Gen Eisenhower asked reporters for news of Nuremberg. Informed that the former ace Nazi diplomat Franz von Papen had been acquitted, he grinned and said, "That guy sure is a slicker."

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



— ADDED ATTRACTION —

"OKAY FOR SOUND"



NEXT CHANGE
BARBARA STANWYCK • DENNIS MORGAN

"INDISCRETION"

WEEKLY

TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

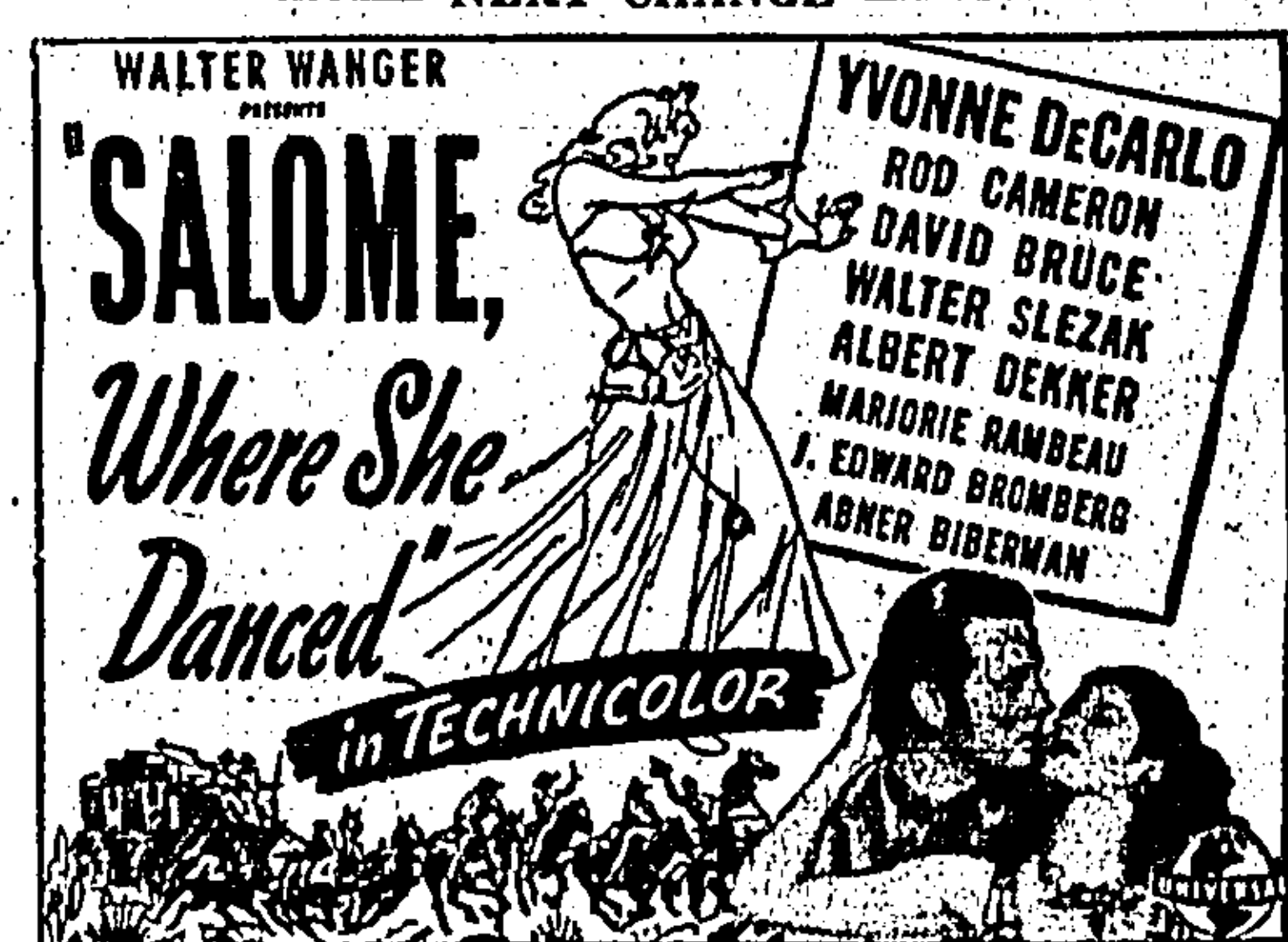
BY POPULAR DEMAND
HELD OVER!

VIVIEN LEIGH • ROBERT TAYLOR

M-G-M'S

"WATERLOO BRIDGE"

NEXT CHANGE

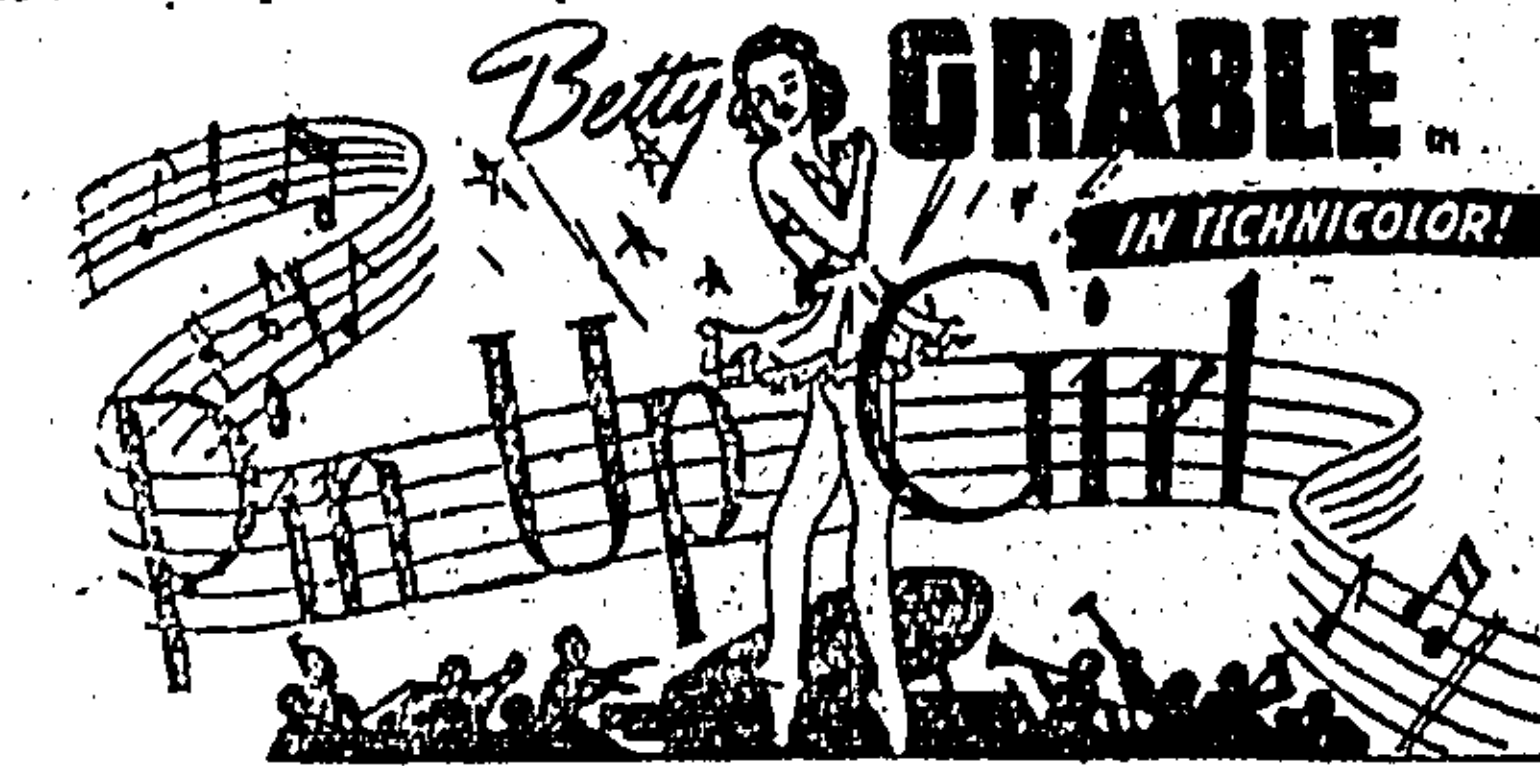


ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 p.m.

A PICTURE YOU HAVE WAITED FOR MONTHS!

The Best Super-Technicolor Picture ever produced for the screen!



4 SHOWS DAILY
CATHAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY! DO NOT MISS IT!
IT'S THE YEAR'S CHAMPION TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL
"BROADWAY RHYTHM"
STARRING: George Murphy, Ginny Simms, Charles Winninger

TO-MORROW: **"THE SCARLET CLAW"**

SHOWING TO-DAY
MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

"GYPSY WILDCAT"

IN TECHNICOLOR

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I wouldn't be too particular about waiting for that dream man of yours—why, some of these nice boys at the beach may be future grocers or butchers!"

SHIPPING NEWS

Aircraft Carriers: Glory 2, Desirova, Hogue, South Wall Tidal Basin; Penn, on Hogue; Finisterre, 7, Ezer, Vesela, Alacritia, North Wall; Opossum, Whilstone, Day 5, Chinese Light Mail Chen, Lanchukok; Ship run by for the Transport Office; Pango, Comopolitain Dock; C.T.U. 102, McCaffery (D.D. 600) 44, Necha (A.27) 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Arrivals: Anafina, from Oslo. Sampa, from UK via Straits. HMS Venerable, from Singapore. Hupel, from Singapore. HMS Langos, from Singapore. **Departures:** Marine Leopard, for Ceylon. Iris, for Bangkok via Malacca. Newchwang, for Singapore. Nefon, for Singapore. Roverlock, for Shanghai. Luxmi, for South Africa. **Arrivals:** Fathian, from Canton. Kuitang, from Calcutta. Fenglin, from Singapore. Poochow, from Shanghai, Keelung. **Arrivals:** Benlomon, from UK. Takang, from Hongkong. Takang, from Hongkong. **Departures:** Nongarol, for Shanghai. Empire Jamaica, for Swatow. Tjilengka, for Manila and DEI. Fort Wilhelm, for Singapore. Theuse, for Shanghai. **Arrivals:** Fathian, from Canton. Kuitang, from Calcutta. Fenglin, from Singapore. Poochow, from Shanghai, Keelung. **Arrivals:** Benlomon, from UK. Takang, from Hongkong. Takang, from Hongkong. **Departures:** Nongarol, for Shanghai. Empire Jamaica, for Swatow. Tjilengka, for Manila and DEI. Fort Wilhelm, for Singapore. Theuse, for Shanghai. **Arrivals:** Fathian, from Canton. Kuitang, from Calcutta. Fenglin, from Singapore. Poochow, from Shanghai, Keelung. **Arrivals:** Benlomon, from UK. Takang, from Hongkong. Takang, from Hongkong. **Departures:** Nongarol, for Shanghai. Empire Jamaica, for Swatow. Tjilengka, for Manila and DEI. Fort Wilhelm, for Singapore. Theuse, for Shanghai.

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How The Nazi Criminals Took Their Sentences

Nuremberg, Oct. 1 (UP).—The sentences on the Nazi war criminals were pronounced in a brief 42-minute period climaxing the history-making 361-day trial. Each of the defendant was in dock about 80 seconds and there was a lapse of two minutes between each one.

Here is the way the defendants took the solemn pronouncements: Goering flushed slightly and jerked off his earphones. He looked downcast. When an MP tried to hand him the headphones he grabbed them, mumbled in guttural German, and held them at the side while sentence was read. He continued to stand there after sentence was pronounced and had to be led away.

These people are left by the verdict outside the jurisdiction of international law, and their deeds were mostly "legal" under Nazi law.

The solution for the second category was plain: lie in a special German law, but, with no German authority capable of nationwide legislation exists. Yet the Tribunal has expressed the need for uniformity of treatment throughout Germany, and has even recommended the de-Nazification law adopted by the three German states in the United States zone as a pattern for dealing with members of criminal organizations.

Under this law, major offenders are liable to loss of civic rights and a special reparation tax for limited periods, major offenders to confinement of property, confinement in civil rights.

It would thus appear that the Allied Control Council will have to make three decisions:

1. Whether to adopt a generalised form of the American zone law for dealing with all members of "criminal organizations," and whether to hand its execution over to German tribunals on the American zone pattern.

2. Whether to authorise the Germans to extend similar measures to per-war Nazi criminals; and

3. Whether to take special agreed security measures against non-criminal responsible members of the Nazi political, military, administrative and economic hierarchy.

If agreement could be reached on the last point, it would clearly much reduce the importance of the dissent judgment announced by the Soviet representative with the Nuremberg judgment on the Reich Cabinet, the General Staff, Von Papen, Hans Fritzsche and Hjalmar Schacht.

The difficulty would be to devise a proper form for such security measures. British and American opinion would probably object to anything in the nature of a long-term detention of people whom an international court has pronounced non-criminal.

Some means of keeping them out of German political life and responsible positions in German business and administration will, however, clearly have to be found if the purpose of the Allied Occupation is to be accomplished.—Reuter.

Refugees And Atomic Energy Problems Before UNO Meeting

New York, Oct. 1.—The United Nations Organisation opened a busy week to-day with solution of the refugee problem and resumption of atomic negotiations as two chief items on its calendar.

Concerning the controversial refugee problem, the Economic and Social Council's deadlock on the adoption of a draft constitution for a projected international refugee organisation has partly broken following the announcement of an agreement having been reached on three of the controversial points particularly those over the reputation of political refugees and war orphans.

The constitution as a whole will not be adopted unanimously when it comes to its vote later this week although certain articles may be approved separately. Russia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia have already served notice that they will vote against it. Furthermore, the Russians Nikolai and Feodor told the Council that Russia is not bound by any compromise reached thus far and that the Russian representatives feel free to argue their points in the general assembly. This means that most arguments heard in the Council will be brought up again during the assembly's discussion.

The Council is still badly split on the US\$250,000,000 budget. Many small countries object to the huge cost. Russia opposes a proposal for US\$900,000,000 for resettling refugees who refuse to return to their countries of origin. To overcome the small countries' objection, the whole budget has been scaled down to US\$150,000,000 during the sub-committee meeting.

In the atomic field, the Control Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission will be meeting to-day.

Hollywood Riots

Hollywood, Oct. 1.—Police reserves and ambulances were called to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio to-day when several men were injured in a clash between the police and pickets of the striking studio workers. The police used truncheons when the pickets resisted the efforts to drive them back.—Reuter.

Kowloon Golf Club

An Extraordinary General meeting will be held in the Green Room, Peninsula Hotel at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, October 2nd. All members are urged to attend.

T. B. LOW, Captain.

POLICY PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

or to any formation of the SS as a non-conscript member in the time of war; 2. can be proved to have had knowledge of the general activities of the organisation he can only be punished for war crimes in which they had a personal share.

Two Categories Uncovered

This leaves two important categories uncovered: 1. people who served the Nazi regime in a responsible capacity as military leaders, officials or economic organisers, without, however, belonging to any of these criminal organisations or committing individual crimes; these people, due for acquittal from any criminal charges on the precedent of the Schacht and Papen judgments and the decision on the German government and High Command, may nevertheless create a security problem; and 2. people who did serve in the criminal Nazi organisations, or even personally took part in concentration camp atrocities, but did so before the outbreak of war.

These people are left by the verdict outside the jurisdiction of international law, and their deeds were mostly "legal" under Nazi law.

The solution for the second category was plain: lie in a special German law, but, with no German authority capable of nationwide legislation exists. Yet the Tribunal has expressed the need for uniformity of treatment throughout Germany, and has even recommended the de-Nazification law adopted by the three German states in the United States zone as a pattern for dealing with members of criminal organisations.

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New York, Oct. 1.—The United Nations Organisation opened a busy week to-day with solution of the refugee problem and resumption of atomic negotiations as two chief items on its calendar.

Concerning the controversial refugee problem, the Economic and Social Council's deadlock on the adoption of a draft constitution for a projected international refugee organisation has partly broken following the announcement of an agreement having been reached on three of the controversial points particularly those over the reputation of political refugees and war orphans.

The constitution as a whole will not be adopted unanimously when it comes to its vote later this week although certain articles may be approved separately. Russia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia have already served notice that they will vote against it. Furthermore, the Russians Nikolai and Feodor told the Council that Russia is not bound by any compromise reached thus far and that the Russian representatives feel free to argue their points in the general assembly. This means that most arguments heard in the Council will be brought up again during the assembly's discussion.

The Council is still badly split on the US\$250,000,000 budget. Many small countries object to the huge cost. Russia opposes a proposal for US\$900,000,000 for resettling refugees who refuse to return to their countries of origin. To overcome the small countries' objection, the whole budget has been scaled down to US\$150,000,000 during the sub-committee meeting.

In the atomic field, the Control Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission will be meeting to-day.

Hollywood Riots

Hollywood, Oct. 1.—Police reserves and ambulances were called to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio to-day when several men were injured in a clash between the police and pickets of the striking studio workers. The police used truncheons when the pickets resisted the efforts to drive them back.—Reuter.

Kowloon Golf Club

An Extraordinary General meeting will be held in the Green Room, Peninsula Hotel at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, October 2nd. All members are urged to attend.

T. B. LOW, Captain.

World Reactions To Verdicts At Nuremberg

RUSSIA:

London, Oct. 1.—Moscow radio broadcast in detail an account of the reading of the sentences and the announcement of dissent of the Tribunal's Soviet member regarding the acquittals. The broadcast was without comment.—Reuter.

POLAND:

London, Oct. 1 (UP).—Radio Warsaw said to-night that